THE
North-Carolina Standard
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Souter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place,* Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH
Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, PERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price.
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received.
For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

JUST RECEIVED, SALLAD FOR THE SOLITARY. W. L. POMEROY.
Dec. 26, 1853. 12—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmon,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1854. No. 38.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, *(Successor to Oliver & Proctor,)* Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:

100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "

Overcoats.

75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge "
75 Mountain Beaver "
34 Flushing "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " "

Cassimere Pants.

100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

Boys' Clothing.

We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.

Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.

We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have
The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes.
Perfumery and Extracts,
Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.
We are determined to do a large business.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
October 24, 1853. 98—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

KADER BIGGS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
February 1, 1854. 23—1ysw.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys, Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids, Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings, Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps—Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State. Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.

The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.

A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins." best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.

All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 25, 1854. 21—

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

It is zettled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.

We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Busbee's Supreme Court Reports, &c.*, begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.
STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh,*
July 30, 1853.

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.

Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.

Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.

Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.

Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Cierro, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.
Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS! By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me for purposes therein mentioned, I, as Trustee, will proceed, on the 21st of March next, on the premises, to sell all the property of the SALEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, situated in the town of Salem. And if the bid for the whole property should not be considered satisfactory, the Buildings, Machinery, and Lands will be offered for sale separately, on terms to be made known on the day of sale. Said sale to be continued from day to day till the whole property is sold.
THOS. J. WILSON, *Trustee.*
Salem, N. C. Jan. 10, 1854. 19—8w.

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall and Winter Stock of Fancy Goods,* embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments,* &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address Dr. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and Colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k's,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

SMUT IN WHEAT.—400 LBS. BLUE-STONE THE great preventative of smut in wheat, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

HENDERSON MALE ACADEMY, *Granville County, N. C.*—H. D. BRACY, Principal.—In offering this School to the public, the Trustees flatter themselves that they have procured the services of a gentleman pre-eminently qualified to direct it with ability. He comes well recommended as a Teacher of the highest order; a Graduate, capable of teaching a thorough course, preparatory to entering the highest Classes in the University of North Carolina, and from the experience he has acquired in teaching, he flatters himself that he will be able to give undoubted satisfaction.

There is now nearly completed in the Town of Henderson, removed from the business of the place, one of the neatest Academies in the State, which has been built by the patriotic citizens of the place, bringing also to their aid the friends of education round about, and that too at a heavy expense, and it would be suicidal in us as Trustees not to place it on the best footing.

The gentleman whose services we offer to the public is a native of Virginia, by birth and education, and therefore has feelings allied with our own; as he wishes to make this permanently his home, he would ask all who know him to aid in this great work, the education of the heart as well as the head, and when this shall be done he can have the pleasing gratification of knowing that he has performed the part of the philanthropist—the scholar.

Henderson presents one of the finest fields for the encouragement of education in the State, combining health, morality and intelligence. It has also other advantages; it is easy of access, being situated immediately on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; also at the terminus of a branch of the great Western Stage Line, affording to all who may wish to patronize the School easy access.

The Scholastic year of this Institution is divided into two Sessions of five months each. The Spring Term to commence the first Monday in January, 1854. The Fall Term will commence the first Monday in July following, and at the close of each Term there will be a public examination.

Board can be had in the Village or country, as may be desired, at usual rates.

No deduction for loss of time except in cases of protracted illness.

We would impress upon all who may wish to patronize the School the necessity of being ready to enter on duty the first of the Session.

TERMS:

Tuition for Primary Course, per Session,	$10 00
do Higher Branches of English, per Session,	12 50
do Mathematics and Languages,	15 00

For further particulars address the Secretary.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
LEWIS H. KITTLE, Sec'y.
November 19th, 1853. 3—113F.

FACT VS. FICTION.—JUST PUBLISHED, THE OLD BREWERY, and the NEW MISSION AT THE FIVE POINTS, By the Ladies of the Mission. The Publishers take pleasure in inviting the attention of the moral world to this charming production as one of the most remarkable ever offered to the public; and they confidently present it as one of the most touching and impressive volumes which have fallen from the press since the first issue of Mr. Warren's "Diary of a Physician." The papers composing this work are not mere fancy sketches, written for the purpose of a simple commercial speculation, but the written histories of fallen ones who have been missed; of lost ones who have been reclaimed; of Idleness which has been led to Industry; of Drunkenness which has thrown away the Cup; of Poverty which has put on the garb of Comfort; of Despair which has begun again to Hope; of Ignorance which has crept out of Darkness up to Light; and of Sinful Weakness which has thrown off Falsehood, Crime and Shame, and now walks firmly forth in all a Christian's strength. The volume overflows with incidents which are real; with pictures drawn, not from fancy, but from life—the whole invested with a freshness which can only come from the vital fount of truth. As a whole the publishers present it as one of the truthfulest mirrors of human weakness, infirmity and suffering, and of the most sublime and self-sacricing Christian faithfulness and heroism ever offered to the public.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore,
Raleigh, N. C.
February 8, 1854. 26—

TO THE NEXT OF KIN AND THE DISTRIBUTEES OF EDWARD HERNDON, LATE OF CAMPBELL CO., VA.—Said Edward Herndon died in the year 1845, without issue, and by his will, after certain specific bequests, he directed that the balance of his estate should be equally divided between his sisters, Sarah Samuels, Elizabeth Baker, Catharine Durham, Mary Herndon and his brother, Reuben Herudon. This will was duly probated in Campbell County Court, and Y. W. Robertson qualified as Executor.

A suit has been instituted in the Circuit Court of Campbell county, by John T. Irving and wife against the Ex'or and legatees of said Edward Herndon for a settlement and division of said estate. And it appearing from the Com'rs report in that cause, that all of the residuary legatees died in the life-time of the testator, it is contended that said residuary legacy has lasped, and is to be divided equally among the distributees of said Edward Herndon. And the undersigned has been ordered by said Court to advertise for said distributees to appear and make themselves parties to said suit. Said residuary estate is worth $4,000 to $5,000.

The following were the brothers and sisters of said Edward Herndon, Benj. Herndon, James Herndon, John Herndon, Reuben Herndon, Mary Herndon, Sarah Samuels, Elizabeth Baker and Catharine Durham.

The parties interested will please state under which brother or sister of the testator they claim; the names and residence of all the children of said brother or sister, and in the case of the death of any child, the name of the widow or husband, as the case may be, and children of the same. And as far as practicable will furnish the evidence of their relationship to said descendant.
CHARLES R. SLAUGHTER,
Lynchburg, Va.
February 24th, 1854. 1011—w4w.

NOTICE TO CORN GROWERS.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale a peculiar kind of Corn known as the Canada prolific Corn, which excels any grain ever before offered to the Southern Planters, both for beauty and increase. It is a handsome white corn, and produces from three to eight stalks from each grain, each stalk bearing two to three ears of Corn—and the suckers are as prolific as the original stalk, bearing an equal number of ears. I procured a small quantity of this corn through the mail, and planted nine grains in a common sandy garden, that had never received any other manure than from the stable and barn yard, and the result was eighty-six stalks and fifty-eight ears! Had not the drought come upon it at the time it did, several other ears would have matured.

I will send packages of one hundred grains each, post-paid, for one dollar, to any one remitting me that sum; and I feel confident no man who invests this small sum for this Corn will regret the experiment. This is not the "Sucker Corn," that shoots at every joint—this specie is as late as the common Indian corn and will grow as tall. All orders to be post-paid and addressed to
ANTHONY DAVIS, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir Co., N. C., or Williams & Haywood, T. M. 20 Raleigh.
February 23d, 1854. 28—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

JUST RECEIVED AT PROCTERS.—RIBB'D Cotton Drawers.
Double-breasted Merino Under Shirts—a superior article.
20 doz. dress Shirts and Collars. I. PROCTER.
December 1, 1853. 5—

SALMON AND LOBSTER.—3 CASES PUT UP in Jars, hermetically sealed.
1 case Sardines in Jars, hermetically sealed.
All warranted fresh and pure, for sale by JAS. Mc KIMMON.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SARATOGA WATER. For sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

GARDEN SEED.—We are now in receipt of a large supply of Garden Seed, warranted fresh, to which the attention of Gardeners is invited.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GRASS SEED.—Red clover, Herds grass, Blue grass, mixed lawn grass and Lucerne. Just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853. 58—

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
October 11, 1853. 94—

TWO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—Being desirous of moving South on account of health, I offer for sale my LAND on the most MILLS and WATER POWER to be found in the central part of the state. The MILL TRACT, lies immediately on the north side of Deep River, contains 630 acres, a considerable portion of which is free and productive. The PINEY WOOD TRACT lies on the south side of the river near the Mills, and contains 600 acres, well covered with long-leaf pine, which will yield three millions of feet of lumber. A fine one-third TRACT, situated two miles from the Farmville Coal Mine, containing 320 acres, heavily timbered with long-leaf pine.

The FLOURING MILL consists of four pair of burrs with all the machinery necessary for a well constructed Mill, and yields annually eighteen hundred bushels of wheat. The CORN MILL has two run of stone. The SAW MILL, with Circular Saw, is capable of cutting four thousand feet of one inch lumber in twelve hours. All of the above mentioned machinery is in excellent order, having been erected since the year 1850, and is of the most improved kind.

As the clear fall in the river at this point is twenty-four feet, the available water-power will, in a short time, be immense; far greater than at any other place on Deep River, for the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company have contracted to cut, at their own expense, on any more, a steamboat canal, three thousand feet in length and forty-five feet in width, passing through the Mill-yard, and also, "to erect, maintain, and keep up a permanent and substantial dam to feed said Canal," which work is now in course of construction, and as soon as completed, this point will offer inducements to manufacturers, inferior to none in the Southern country.

For further information apply to me, near Haywood, Chatham County, N. C.
ALSTON A. JONES.
1042—w4w.

The Petersburg Democrat, Baltimore Sun, Washington Union, and Nat. Intelligencer, each insert weekly for four weeks and forward account to A. A. J.

STEAM SAW-MILL, TURPENTINE STILL, &C.—TRUST SALE.—By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Daniel W. Rogers on the 29th day of November, 1853, for certain purposes therein mentioned which Deed is duly registered in Book BB, pp. 617, 618, 619 of the Records of Deeds in the Register's Office of Robeson county, N. C., I shall, on Monday the 27th day of March, inst., (being the first day of the next Superior Court of Robeson county,) expose to public sale for Cash or Notes negotiable at Bank, before the Door of the Court House in the Town of Lumberton, four hundred and twenty-eight and one-third Acres of Land, on which is situated immediately on Lumber River at the Town of Lumberton a Steam Saw-Mill, now in successful operation and which has been run but a few months; sixteen Mules; three Timber Wagons; two Road Wagons—with full setts of Gear; and one Copper Turpentine Still containing Eighteen barrels, together with all the fixtures necessary for running the same.

Also, at the same time and place, will be hired out until the 1st day of January next, about twenty-five slaves who have been engaged in the Turpentine and Saw-Mill business.

Will also be sold, from 800 to 1200 barrels of Common Rosin; a large lot of Rosin lying on the Cape Fear River above Fayetteville; a lot of Spirits of Turpentine; an unexpired lease in a large number of Turpentine Boxes, Corn, Fodder, Staves, dressed and undressed, Cooper's tools, &c.
ROBERT S. FRENCH, Trustee.
Lumberton, March 1, 1854. 34—td.

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.

Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virgin

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

Of the General Superintendent of Common Schools of the State of North Carolina.

[CONCLUDED.]

To His Excellency, David S. Reid,

Governor of the State of North-Carolina:

The State already occupies in the work the largest space of any other, with its railroad routes noticed and Beaufort handsomely described. Its map is the fullest and most carefully prepared, while in other respects the work is a faithful and accurate compound of the general outlines of Geography. It deserves to be universally used in our schools, and I heartily recommend it.

Time—Patience.

Time is necessary to the growth and development of great enterprises: even the Deity, infinite in power and resources, took six days to create and fashion the world, thereby teaching us an important lesson.

The Common Schools of the German States, of Scotland and of Massachusetts, in their present condition, are the result of the patient labor of many years, and in some of the places named have been maturing for centuries; and if we could attain to the same successful state of things in ten or twenty years, we would be a most remarkable people, too far advanced in knowledge to need a system of Common Schools at all.

It is, therefore, very absurd to compare ourselves with these States, in their present condition, and thus to draw conclusions unfavorable to our ability to mature a good system of Public Schools. We are doing vastly better than the pioneer States did in the infancy of their progress; and this undoubted fact, and the glorious eminence which those pioneer States in the cause of general education, have finally reached, should fill us with hope, nerve us with energy, and induce us to be patient in continued efforts. Standing at the head of our system of Common Schools, and surveying all its parts, I can see it advancing and gathering strength; and I can see where, in the last year, obstructions have been overcome, jarring machinery adjusted, and weak points fortified. But I can see, also, a vast deal that is yet to be done: work for a long life of activity, steady and patient effort. The field for the Engineer-in-Chief, so to speak, had to be cleared, and a way marked out for my successors; and this consideration, and the fact that it was necessary to make almost unnatural efforts to revive hopes, devolved on me an amount of care, responsibility and exertion of which few persons are aware. I trust I have entertained a full sense of these responsibilities; and it has been an object of prayerful solicitude with me, to mark out such a path as will lead in the end to results that will make the office a blessing to humanity. Of course I have not confined myself to the mere routine of official, prescribed duties: no law can fully prescribe all the duties which ought to devolve on the Head of such a system. They must often be suggested by his own heart, and regulated by his own mind; and there are a thousand springs to touch, a thousand things to do, which can only be known to the public, like the imperceptible growth of a tree or plant, in their final results. We may plough, and hoe, and weed our corn, but after all this its life and growth depend on an infinite variety of little operations which nature performs without parade or ostentation, and with the use of means which we would regard as contemptible.

Our people should be in continual expectation and always looking and *working* for better things; but they must have patience and a disposition to co-operate with those having special charge of the system of Common Schools. They must not expect miracles; but they ought to strengthen the hands of the Chief Executive, and to wait the developments of time. The machinery is vast, complicated, weak in many points, and operating in a difficult field: but let us give it a fair trial, with proper managers, properly supported, with time and means to clear the way, smooth the joints, overhaul and examine and fit in and strengthen all the parts, and WE WILL SUCCEED.

Statistics.

The census of 1840 was the first which undertook to ascertain the condition and progress of education among the people of the United States. According to the returns of that enumeration, taken before our Common Schools went into operation, the condition of things in North-Carolina, with respect to schools and general intelligence, was as follows, *to wit*:

No. of Colleges and Universities,	2
No. of Academies and Grammar Schools,	141
No. of Primary and Common (County) Schools,	632
Whole No. of Schools, Academies and Colleges,	775

There were at school, as follows:

	Scholars.
At College,	158
At Academies,	4,398
At all other Schools,	14,927
Total of Children at School,	19,483

The number of whites over 20 years old who could not read and write, was 56,609, (fifty-six thousand six hundred and nine;) and according to the census of 1850, our white population had increased but little.

We now have in the State—

Male Colleges,	5
Female, so called,	6
St. Mary's and Salem Schools,	2
	13

Of Academies, I have not yet accurate data; but there are not less than 200—perhaps 300.

The number of Students at Male Colleges now is perhaps between 500 and 600—number at Female Colleges, (including Salem School and St. Mary's,) not less than 1,000.

There are also several Male Colleges on the way, and two or three—at least three—Female Colleges.

The number of Students at Academies, Select and Private Classical Schools, cannot be less than 7,000.

By the census of 1850, (of which I have only seen the general outlines,) the whole number of white children at school in North-Carolina during that year, was 100,591, (one hundred thousand, five hundred and ninety-one.)

The Common Schools had been in operation about nine years. The increase in the number of children at school was as follows:—in 1840, 19,483, (nineteen thousand, four hundred and eighty-three;) in 1850, 100,591, (one hundred thousand, five hundred and ninety-one)—or *five hundred per cent.* gain in nine years! Whole number of Common Schools in 1840, 632—in 1853, by my returns, there were two thousand one hundred and thirty-one schools taught in seventy Counties, and perhaps fully twenty-five hundred in all: increase in Common Schools in thirteen years, *four hundred per cent.* The increase in Colleges has been about two hundred and fifty per cent., and in Academies, at least one hundred per cent.

By returns made to me, as the tables in this report will show, the number of children now attending Common Schools, in seventy Counties, is eighty-three thousand, eight hundred and seventy three, and the number in the Counties not heard from, and the number not reported, may be safely estimated at twelve thousand more—making at least ninety-five thousand, (95,000,) who attend Common Schools in 1853, against fourteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven in 1840, being an increase of over *six hundred per cent.* in the number attending Primary and Common Schools. That this action of the Common Schools has not been an unhealthy one, injuring the *quality* of education, and breaking down better schools, we have the bold and indisputable fact (and facts are stubborn arguments), that Colleges and Academies have made an average increase of *one hundred and fifty to two hundred per cent.*, (an unexampled one,) and that the course of studies has, every year, been made more thorough and practical.

The value of *apparatus* for illustrating the sciences, at the schools now in the State, is perhaps fully three times as great as in 1840; the number of Grammars and Geographies sold, fully five times as great, and the number of *good scholars* at least three times increased.

There were 632 Primary and Common or Country Schools, in 1840; and I am thoroughly convinced, that if all our twenty-five hundred Common Schools are not as good as those 632 subscription schools were—(and certainly they are not, by a good deal)—yet that there are more than one thousand Common Schools now in operation, which in *all* respects are equal to the 632 schools heretofore in existence. I am convinced that for every two *good* subscription schools broken down by the Common Schools, *we have at least three equally good Common Schools and one Academy somewhere else, or two good schools for one, besides three or four other schools not so good, for every one thus interfered with.*

In these positions I feel well fortified by the facts I have gathered; and these facts, with a careful account of the manner in which our Common School system has been managed, I hope to be able to lay before our next Assembly.

We have been neglectful, and have committed errors which we must avoid in the future; and we have every inducement which a people can have to stimulate them to an efficient management and a patient and liberal trial of a general system of Common Schools.

The whole income of the public School Fund of the United States, in 1850, aside from that raised by taxation, donations, &c., &c., was only two millions, five hundred and odd thousand dollars; and the income of the public fund of North-Carolina, (aside from swamp lands and county taxes,) equal to more than one-twentieth of the whole.

The whole amount expended in the United States, was nine millions and something over five hundred thousand dollars; and in North-Carolina, about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

The whole number of public schools, was about 81,000, (eighty-one thousand,) and therefore the average amount expended in the United States, was about 117 dollars to the school—the average amount in North-Carolina, about 70 dollars to the school taught, and at least 56 dollars for every District in the State, or every four miles square of territory. Now, without farther taxation, we can nearly double this sum: many counties now lay no taxes for school purposes, while our general taxes are lighter, our resources less developed, and the value of our real estate, mines, commerce and manufactures bound to increase more and more rapidly, from their present rates, than any other State in the Union.

The average time during which all the schools are taught in the year, for the whole State, is about four months; and the whole number of white children between the ages of 5 and 21 years, cannot be short of 195,000—and of these, we may consider that at least 55,000 are between the ages of 5 and 8, and 18 and 21; and we may calculate that of those at this age, the number who have not yet commenced going to school, and who have finished their education, is at least 30,000—which, taken from 195,000, leaves 165,000.

It is entirely safe to estimate that not more than two-thirds of those who go to school, attend in any one year; and by this calculation, we have one hundred and fifty thousand children attending school at some time in the State, and one hundred and sixty five thousand who ought to be at school. This leaves fifteen thousand as the estimated number of those who are not attending school at all; but we have every reason to believe that one-third at least of these will yet go to some institution of learning. If they do, it will leave us ten thousand illiterate people in a generation of one hundred and ninety-five thousand, or 1 in every 19½—or at the worst, fifteen thousand in one hundred and ninety-five thousand, or 1 in 13, who will not be able to read and write.

Review.

From the foregoing statistics, I am fully warranted in asserting that the average ignorance among the generation now coming on, will be at least *fifty per cent* less, or only one-half as great as among those now on the stage of active life in North-Carolina; and this conclusion may be based on the supposition that our Common Schools do not improve in usefulness—a supposition not to be tolerated for a moment by any friend of humanity.

Many serious difficulties had necessarily to be encountered; and notwithstanding these, and notwithstanding the imperfect organization of the system, and the partial neglect of the State, the schools have made a continued though slow progress.

They have worked in silence and darkness; and without a voice to encourage, or a report or statistic to furnish light, have made an advance which diminishes the ignorance of the State one-half in ten years. This increasing intelligence gives new energy to the system; and since we have resolved to explore and develop its resources, the motion forward has been perceptibly and very generally accelerated in the short experience of one year.

My enquiries in various parts of the State, from Currituck to Cherokee—and the letters and returns made to me from officers and friends of the system, all corroborate this statement. The almost universal information given is, that in the past year a new start has been taken, and new life has been felt: hope and animation have revived, new friends have been made, and old friends have resolved to work with redoubled efforts.

The reports made of teachers licensed form no criterion of the operations in this branch of the system; and I know that much more has been done than is published. Chairmen did not generally keep a record of these licences—and not many supposed it was essential to report them.

But in a majority of the counties they have good examining committees; and when the new forms, before alluded to, are prepared, we will know precisely how we stand with regard to teachers. The standard has undoubtedly advanced in the last year; and even graduates of the University have been required to stand an examination, because not specially exempted by law. As copies of the new returns will be posted at the Court House door, with the names and standing of teachers, a farther and greater emulation will be excited.

I feel bound to say that money is not our greatest want—and that the places where the highest salaries are paid are not generally those which have succeeded best. We want more efficient management—a constant embodiment and expression of public opinion—a watchful supervision—a liberal course of legislation, good officers, and patience and energy in all having an official position in the system.

Many of the Chairmen have deserved well of their country—and there are some whose zeal, patience and discretion should entitle them to the gratitude of all friends of education. I have found very generally among all present incumbents a liberal spirit and a desire to learn and improve; and I feel bound also to take notice of the public spirit and sacrifices of time on the part of Committees of Examination. Intelligent persons have, almost every where, accepted and acted in these trusts in the past year; and I am confident that a continuation of the efforts of the last twelve months for ten years more will push us to a proud position.

Great are our inducements to labor. Perhaps fully one-sixth of the free, grown up people of North-Carolina cannot read the word of God!

Two hundred thousand children are growing up among us—two hundred thousand immortal souls whose minds will be living records for all eternity to read the manner in which the happy people of this Heaven-favored land made use of their boasted privileges: Records from which the Almighty Father of spirits will pronounce judgment on those to whom their training was committed. Our eyes are running over all the earth, looking for happy revolutions in favor of light and progress; and here we have growing up an army of two hundred thousand souls, who, if properly trained and armed, would be enough to preserve for the whole world the oracles of liberty, and of the religion of Jesus Christ. That liberty and that religion are the hopes of man in time and eternity; and here, on this broad area of fifty thousand square miles we can found and perpetuate, by the blessings of Heaven, at least one unconquerable commonwealth where men can be happy in time, with bright hopes of a blessed immortality.

The "good time coming" will arrive when each one improves his own part of God's domain: *here* is *our* field of labor in the cause of progress.

In the Spring of the past year I was in Currituck, in sight of the spot where the Anglo-Saxon first landed and took possession of this Continent, claiming it from the Indians because he came to improve the earth, which the original owners had failed to do.

In early Autumn I made an address at Cherokee: and there, among my audience, an attentive listener, was a fine looking Indian, one of the small remnant of those original lords of the soil whom we have driven before us to the verge of the Continent. I could not but feel that he was a witness for or against us, before the Courts of High Heaven; and I ardently hoped that some of his race might be left to see that we had vindicated our right to the country by founding and sustaining those Institutions which will insure general and individual happiness, and progress, peace, security and virtue. We have these considerations to impel us to farther action; and farther inducements are furnished by the experience of the past and the hopes of the future, exhibited in the reliable statistics I have made.

Our position was not high; but looking to the statistics of this Report, what may we not expect by the time we have had the experience, in such things, of Connecticut or Massachusetts?

Our position is not high; but in no country on earth can greater industrial, commercial and educational progress be made in the next ten years than it is in our power easily to accomplish for North Carolina. To look back then, or turn back, would cover us with eternal shame; while to go forward will be just as easy, more profitable every way, to every body, individually and collectively, and a thousand times more honorable.

In conclusion, I must ask pardon for the length of this Report, which could not well have been curtailed, considering that it is the first of the kind in our history, and relates to matters deeply interesting to all the friends of human happiness. I avail myself of the occasion to offer to your Excellency, and to the members of the Literary Board, my thanks, for the prompt and liberal manner in which you have generally sustained and aided me in my views, plans, and regulations.

C. H. WILEY,
Sup. of Com. Schools for the State.

Raleigh, N. C., *Jan.* 24, 1854.

For the Standard.

COPPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

I hoped that my name would not appear again, at least for some time, in the newspapers, attached to any statement or discussion relating to minerals; but each one of us must accomplish his destiny. It seems necessary for me to prepare for insertion in the Standard a short article, and inasmuch as, judging from the number of the parcels of ore that have been sent to me for examination during the past winter, there must be a good deal of interest felt in many places on the subject of copper, instead of a short article, a long one has been prepared.

The note of mine that was in the last Standard was written when the examination of the Granville or Person ore was not yet finished, and promise was given that it should be resumed—"We will take up this ore again when we shall get a little leisure." Instead of consisting mainly, as was stated, of the black oxide of copper, the main body of the ore, on which its value will depend, is Copper Glance or Vitrious Copper, having associated with it a small amount only of Black Oxide, Carbonate of Copper, Sulphate of Copper, with perhaps one or two other ores of this metal. The economical value of the ore is still the same. It has the same percentage of metallic copper and the same facility of reduction, or if with any, with so small a difference that it may be neglected.

A. The ore of copper that is most frequently met with in North Carolina is Copper Pyrites; composed, when quite pure, of Sulphur, Copper, and Iron in nearly equal proportions, or one-third of each. There is a little more than a third of sulphur, and a little less than a third of iron. This is the principal ore at the Frentress mine in Guilford. The only substance which there is danger of one's mistaking for it is *Iron* Pyrites, or the bi-sulphuret of iron. This, the Iron Pyrites, is of a light or *tin* yellow colour; the Copper Pyrites of an *orange* yellow. The iron ore is very hard, so as to give fire with steel; the copper ore may be scratched with the point of a knife. They are often mixed in the same specimen, which is a mass of Iron Pyrites, with small grains or nodules of Copper Pyrites scattered through it, or the reverse.

The processes for smelting Copper Pyrites are very tedious. The iron and sulphur have to be separated from the copper, and no short method has hitherto been devised of accomplishing this. The sulphur has to be burnt off, and the iron to be oxydized, and melted along with common sand or white flint, so as to be taken out of the furnace pretty nearly in the condition of the cinders that are seen around a blacksmith's shop. Four different roastings, at a heat just below the melting point, and four meltings, are required to accomplish this.

The great seat of this business is at Swansea in South Wales, where there are 15 separate establishments, some of which turn out from 40 to 50 tons of fine copper per week. More than half of the copper that is brought, year by year, into the market of the world is made at this place. The facilities for carrying on the work are so great; the skill of the workmen so far ahead of what is commonly found elsewhere, that ores are shipped to Swansea from Australia, Chili, and Cuba, and I suppose it probable that some part of what has been raised in Guilford County, N. C., in former years, may have been carried to the same market. The processes of reduction are as follows:

1. The ores are roughly sorted and mixed in such a way as to contain about 8½ (eight and a half) per cent of copper; 60 or 70 per cent is sand or white flint, and this proportion, or something like it, is required to take up the oxide of iron that is formed during the operation. The charge of ore is from three tons to three and a half, and the roasting lasts for 12 hours, when the materials are drawn out through holes in the bottom of the calciner.

2. The roasted ore is put into another furnace and *melted*, one charge after another; the slag which is lighter than the impure metal and floats upon it, being raked off, till the basin of the furnace is full, when its contents are run out into water which granulates the *coarse* metal as it is called and fits it for the next operation of roasting. The charge is a ton and a half; the work goes on constantly, and five charges are finished in 24 hours. Something more than one per cent of copper is lost—cannot be separated from the slag.

3. A repetition of the first or roasting process, on the product of the second, or the coarse metal; the main object being to oxydize the iron. The charge is three and a half tons, and the operation lasts 24 hours.

4. A repetition of No. 2. The mass now contains about 60 per cent of pure copper.

5. Repetition of the first process, charge 3 tons, lasts 24 hours.

6. The second or melting operation over again. There is now from 70 to 80 per cent of pure metal.

7. Final roasting—lasts from 12 to 24 hours, the principal object being still to remove all the iron.

8. Last or refining operation—20 hours.

It will be seen that the smelting of copper pyrites is a tedious business, requiring a large expenditure of material, time, and labour. Also, with the facts that have been stated in view, we have the means of ascertaining with some approach to accuracy, when a copper mine may, or may not, be worth working, and the reasons why.

Pig copper is quoted at this time in New York at from 30 to 31 cents the pound. We have seen that Copper Pyrites *contains* about one third of its weight of copper, a little more it should have, according to our theories; our experiments give a little less. The whole of the copper cannot be obtained by any smelting process now in use. A little will remain in the condition of oxide of copper in the slag. We may assume, therefore, that a pound of *pure* Pyrites, has available copper in it, of the value of 10 cents. But from this is to be deducted the expense of transporting the ore, to the furnace where it is to be reduced, the cost of the reduction, which at Swansea amounts to between a fourth and a third of the price of the ore itself, and the profits of the owners of the smelting houses, and of the different agents through whose hands the ore or the metal will have to pass. These, taken together, will hardly be less than one half of the value of the ore. If therefore, we place the value of *pure* Copper Pyrites at 5 cents the pound, when dressed, and ready for delivery at the mouth of the mine, it will probably be as high a price as it is likely ever to have in the market. Any one, then, who has copper pyrites on his land, may satisfy himself whether or not the vein is worth working, simply by ascertaining whether after setting aside ore enough to meet the other expenses of the mine, there will remain something like 10 pounds a day of pure copper pyrites, or its equivalent mixture of copper and iron pyrites, for each hand employed.

B. At McIver's mine on Rocky River, in Chatham County, there is *Varegated Copper* or *Purple Copper* mixed and associated as elsewhere, with other ores of this metal and of iron. This is a more valuable ore than the pyrites, not perfectly uniform in its composition, but containing about double the quantity of copper that is in the pyrites. It is smelted in the same way, or rather it is thrown into the furnace along with the pyrites, and the principal advantage is, that there is a larger yield, and less iron to be gotten rid of. I do not know that it occurs elsewhere in North Carolina than at this Chatham mine. It may be distinguished by the Red bud or Peach blossom colour it assumes after having been exposed for some time to the air.

C. *Carbonate of Copper.* This is in this State the most deceptive of all the ores of this metal. Its green colour attracts attention and makes it very evident that at least some copper is present. But it is commonly just a thin plating on the surface of the slate or other rocks, or they are merely stained by it. It is not in such quantity as to give it any the least value. It is often accompanied by the specular oxide of iron.

D. *Black Oxide of Copper.* This has been met with in some places—associated in small quantity with the other ores—having been produced by changes which they have undergone. Contains 79.86 in an hundred of copper.

E. *Copper Glance.* This Person or Granville ore (I do not know in which county it is—somewhere near the line, I suppose) appears to have been now for the first time noticed in North Carolina. It is found in Orange County, Virginia, and elsewhere farther North—contains, when perfectly pure, 79.80 in an hundred of copper. Unless the quantity shall be very great at this locality, so as to warrant the erection of a smelting establishment upon the spot, or near it, for this particular ore, it will have to go into the furnace along with the other ores, and its richness, simply, will be its principal recommendation.

F. *Native Copper.* has been found in small quantities, west of Pittsborough.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN NASH.

In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of a portion of the Democrats of Nash County, was held at Nashville, in the Court House in Nash County, on Tuesday the 21st of March, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent said County in the State Convention, to be held in the city of Raleigh on the 19th day of April next. On motion of Dr. John H. Drake, the meeting was organized by calling A. B Bains to the Chair, who explained the object of the meeting, in a few appropriate remarks, when James Harrison was requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of John H. Drake, a Committee of five was appointed to draft Resolutions for the action of the meeting, when the following gentlemen were appointed said Committee: Dr. John H. Drake, Jr., Col. Asael Vick, John Braswell, John B. Rice and Wm. W. Boddie, Esq. During the absence of the committee, Thomas Arrington, Esq., entertained the meeting with an appropriate and animated speech, after which the committee returned, and reported the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That we approve of the Convention to be held in the city of Raleigh on the 19th of April next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for the office of Governor, and having the utmost confidence in the Democracy, that we pledge ourselves to support the nominee of said Convention.

Resolved, That we re-affirm our cordial approbation of the Resolutions adopted by the last National and State Conventions.

Resolved, That David S. Reid is entitled to the gratitude of the people of the State, for the able and faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties as Governor of the State.

Resolved, That the policy persued by the Executive of the United States, meets with our cordial approval. That we have reason to congratulate the country in the election of Franklin Pierce, to the Presidency.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint twenty delegates to represent this county in the approaching Convention.

Under the last Resolution the chair appointed the following gentlemen as Delegates, viz: Benjamin D. Mann, William Mourning, Col. John C. Lindsey, John E. Thorn, Henry G. Williams, Thomas J. A. Cooper, John Q. Taylor, Willie H. Cooper, John W. Bryant, William Pitts, Alsey J. Taylor, Ellen Mecum, Bryant D. Rice, Kinchen Taylor, Henderson H. Williams, Alfred Boyakin, Geo. N. Lewis, Benjamin H. Sorsby, David McDaniel and John Braswell.

On motion of Dr. John H. Drake, the Chairman and Secretary, were added to the list of delegates.

On motion of Benjamin D. Mann, the thanks of the meeting was tendered to the Chairman and Secretary. On motion of Benjamin D. Mann, it was directed that the Secretary forward a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to the Editor of the North Carolina Standard, with the request that the proceeding be published.

A. B. BAINS, *Chairman.*

James Harrison, *Secretary.*

"Our humble opinion is that the acts of a *prudent proprietor* may sometimes conflict with the duties of a *faithful agent*,—and we think we have authority for saying, that the Public Lands are only held *in trust* by the General Government, for certain purposes mentioned, and not to be used to build up one portion of the Union at the expense of the other.

Salem Press.

The above extract from the Salem Press will give the reader a correct idea of the style in which the whig presses discuss the subject of the public lands. We have any quantity of declamation over the prodigality of the Government in wasting the public lands—any quantity of complaint (for it really appears to be nothing else) at the prosperity of the land States, who are benefitted we admit by our land policy—any quantity of protestations against the injustice of building up the new States at the expense of the old. Do kind brethren of the whig press, give us a change—do treat us to something like argument on the subject. Show us how the granting of *alternate sections of the public lands in aid of railways penetrating them, and doubling the value of the sections reserved to the Government*, can operate to build up the new at the expense of the old States. It is vain to reply by pointing out the immense benefit conferred by this system on the new States. It is vain to point to the magnificent results of the Illinois Central Railroad, and other similar works. You only prove thereby that the system *benefits the new States.* You do not show that it *injures the old States.* For it can be, and it has been, demonstrated that the system works *no loss* but a *gain* to the General Government. It, therefore, works *no loss to the several States which that Government represents*, but is a benefit to them.

Is it not a little strange that Millard Fillmore—a man whom the whig party of North Carolina delighted to honor—never once vetoed a bill granting alternate sections of the public lands in aid of railroads? If Mr. Fillmore had believed that this system was a prodigal wasting of the public property, and worked injustice to the old States, would he have signed all these bills? Would not he, a citizen of one of the old States, have remonstrated in his annual messages to Congress against the injustice of the system? But though we find him recommending more than once a change in our tariff system and a return to the favorite whig scheme of a high protective tariff, he *never once raised his voice against the land policy of the Government.* Moreover, *Mr. Fillmore signed the identical bill granting public lands in aid of the Illinois Central Railroad*, against which we have heard so much whig declamation. Will some of our whig friends favor us with an explanation of this remarkable fact?

Fayetteville Carolinian.

$250 REWARD.—PROCLAMATION BY [illegible] S. Reid, Governor of [illegible]

Whereas, it has been represented to me that one Willis Hester stands charged with the capital felony of negro-stealing in the County of Orange in this State; and that the said Willis Hester has fled from justice and is now beyond the limits of this State.

Now, therefore, to the end that said Willis Hester may be arrested and brought to justice, I do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Orange County, in the town of Hillsborough.

Description.

Willis Hester is described as follows. Supposed to be about forty years of age, has dark eyes and hair, is about 5 feet 8 inches high, rather thick set; generally clean shaved but some times wears false whiskers and mustache, is fond of showing his money and bragging about it; has a down look and is quick in his motions; generally wears blue leggings and a fur or cloth cap and is well informed and polite in his manners. When last heard from he was in South Carolina.

Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this March 23d, A. D., 1854.

SEAL.

By the Governor: DAVID S. REID.

Sam'l F. Adams, jr., *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 87—6t.

The Democrat, Charlotte, and the Banner, Columbia, S. C. will each give six insertions.

SPRING FASHIONS!

J. BIGGS & CO., ARE NOW RECEIVING their SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF GOODS, consisting in part of the best French and English Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which will be made to order in the most approved style, and a good fit warranted.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Black, Blue and Brown frock and dress cloth coats.
White and Brown Linen and Drill coats and pants.
White and Fancy Marseilles Vests.
Silk and Satin do. do.

In fact every article usually found in a Clothing Establishment.

A lot of fine HATS just received, made by Oakford of Philadelphia; also, a lot from Lightfoot & Co., Philadelphia.

Our stock will be replenished every week by the Sen. partner, who resides North.

J. J. BIGGS & CO.

Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—wtw.

N. B.—Our terms are cash, or six months' time to punctual customers. By this arrangement we assure the public we can sell as cheap as any house in the State.

J. J. B. & Co.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S ARE NOW RECEIVING their SPRING STOCK of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, comprising every variety and style of Dress Goods, worn either by Ladies or Gentlemen. Their stock is unusually large, and was selected with much care and attention by one of the firm, to which they invite the early attention of their customers and the public generally.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!—A very large assortment of Silk and Black Lace Mantillas and Points. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SILK AND OPEN STRAW BONNETS AND INFANTS Flats. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FANS! FANS!—MOURNING AND FANCY FANS. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS. [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENN OF LACE GOODS, Collars, Chimezettes and Under Sleeves. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SERVANTS GOODS.—MARLBORO' STRIPES, Plaids, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—IF YOU WANT a HAT of any kind or description, call at W. H. & R. S. Tucker's, and you will find a mammoth stock. *Any one can be suited*, as their stock embraces all sizes from an Infants' No. to an old Fogy's extra—their object being to combine old Fogyism and Young Americanism.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

50 KEGS BLASTING POWDER. 20,000 feet safety fuse—just in Store.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 87—

OUR NEW STOCK!!

E. L. HARDING HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND re-opened his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, comprising all the new and desirable styles of Fine French Cassimere Pants, Marseilles and Silk Vests, Superior French Cloth Frock and Sack Coats—besides all the medium qualities.

These Goods are made up EXPRESSLY for our own sales, consequently the *Garments are made* in the latest and best style.

We can confidently and safely recommend our goods to wear well, as many can testify who have purchased from us for years past.

Our arrangements are such that we can take measures and have garments made in the best style, and a good 'FIT' guaranteed.

In reference to Dress Shirts, we would call the attention of our customers to our styles. Orders taken, and shirts made to measure, in two weeks time. In fact we are prepared to suit our customers in every respect.

☞ Call at HARDING'S for good GOODS.

Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

[Register and Post copy.]

KEEP A LOOK OUT!—When you see EVANS & COOKE, over the door walk in. No. 29 Cheap place, under the Sky Light, one door above every body. There are so many advertising as being next door to Messrs. Evans & Cooke, we wish you to *look out.*

We have received our entire supply of Goods, consisting of every article kept in a first rate Southern Retail and Wholesale House, and feel confident it would prove to be the interest of all who wish to save in purchases to give our stock an examination before buying. Harding will be at Home in a very few days bringing with him what's nice.

EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, March 17, 1850. 25—

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.

Candies assorted per lb. C.....12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do

The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

PURE and No. 1 qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

IMPORTED Cigars of various and best brands, just received at Haywood's & Scott's Drug Store.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, having qualified as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Henry J. G. Ruffin, dec'd., at the March Term, A. D., 1854, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Franklin County, hereby gives general notice to all persons having accounts or demands against the estate of said deceased, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate of deceased are requested to make payments.

THOMAS RUFFIN, Ex'r.

March 15, 1854. 37—w&sw.2w.—

$150,000 WHOLESALE STOCK OF BOOTS and Shoes, for Spring 1854, by

W. H. ADDINGTON & Co., Norfolk, Va.

WE would call attention of Merchants in Virginia and North Carolina to this immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, &c., amounting to $150,000.

It is one of the most varied because it embraces every kind of Boots and Shoes that can be found in the United States, and is the most selected stock in all Virginia.

The goods are made to order by the best manufacturers in this country expressly for OUR WHOLESALE TRADE, and it is consequently better suited to the Trade of Virginia and North Carolina than any wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes ordinarily found elsewhere.

Besides having better goods, *the sizes* are made regular to avoid an over large quantity of small sizes, which is a great evil to the Merchant, and one of universal complaint. Our care has been to avoid this evil in giving orders for the manufacture of our stock of Boots and Shoes.

☞ We are prepared to sell these goods a *shade lower* than any other house in Virginia, and *we will* do it. City and Country Merchants are therefore invited to call and look for themselves.

☞ Terms 6 months credit.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,

Norfolk, Va.

March 24, 1854. 37—

TOMBS, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c. THE SUBSCRIBER having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American Marble for *Monuments, Tombs*, and *Head-stones*, and *Hearth, Painting-stones, Slabs* for *Soda Founts, Bakers' Slabs*, and Nova Scotia *Grindstones*, solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head-stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The Subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.

Raleigh, Sept. 4, 1850.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1854.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

On Tuesday last the House of Representatives by a vote of 111 to 95, referred the Senate's Nebraska bill to the Committee of the Whole; but this reference, although an indication against the bill, is not regarded as conclusive evidence that it will be defeated in the House. The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Appleton, Ball, Banks, Belcher, Bennett, Benson, Benton, Bissell, Bliss, Bugg, Campbell, Carpenter, Chamberlain, Chandler, Chase, Corwin, Crocker, Cullom, Curtis, Cutting, Thomas Davis, DeWitt, Dick, Dickinson, Eastman, Eddy, Edgerton, Edmands, Ellison, Etheridge, Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Flagler, Franklin, Fuller, Gamble, Giddings, Goodrich, Green, Grow, Aaron Harlan, Andrew J. Harlan, Harrison, Hastings, Haven, Heister, Hughes, Hunt, Johnson, D. T. Jones, Kittredge, Knox, Lane, Lilly, Lyon, McCulloch, Mace, Macy, Matteson, Maurice, Mayall, Meacham, Middleswarth, Morgan, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Peck, Peckham, Pennington, Bishop Perkins, Pratt, Pringle, Puryear, David Ritchie, Thomas Ritchey, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Seymour, Simmons, Skelton, Gerrit Smith, Richard H. Stanton, Hestor L. Stevens, Straub, Andrew Stuart, John J. Taylor, John L. Taylor, Thurston, Tracy, Trout, Upham, Vail, Wade, Walbridge, Walley, Elihu B. Washburne, Ismel Washburn, jr., Wells, John Wentworth, Tappan Wentworth, Westbrook, Wheeler, Witte and Yates—111.

NAYS—Messrs. Ambercrombie, Aiken, James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Ashe, Thomas H. Bayly, Barksdale, Bocock, Boyce, Breckenridge, Brooks, Caruthers, Caskie, Chastain, Churchwell, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Colquitt, Cox, Craige, John G. Davis, Dawson, Dent, Disney, Dowdell, Dunbar, Elliott, English, Ewing, Faulkner, Florence, Goode, Greenwood, Grey, Hamilton, Sampson W. Harris, Wiley P. Harris, Hendricks, Hon, Hibbard, Hill, Houston, Ingersoll, G. W. Jones, J. G. Jones, Roland Jones, Keitt, Kerr, Kidwell, Kurtz, Latham, Letcher, Lindley, Macdonald, McDougall, McMullen, McNair, McQueen, Maxwell, John G. Miller, Smith Miller, Millison, Olds, Mordecai Oliver, Orr, Packer, J. Perkins, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Preston, Ready, Reese, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Rodgers, Ruffin, Seward, Shannon, Shaw, Shower, Singleton, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, William R. Smith, George W. Smyth, Frederick P. Stanton, Vansant, Walsh, Warren, Daniel B. Wright, Hendrick B. Wright and Zollicoffer—95.

The following is the vote by States, slaveholding and non-slaveholding:

VOTES ON THE REFERENCE OF THE NEBRASKA BILL TO A COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

	Yeas.		Nays.	Absent or not voting.
FROM NON-SLAVEHOLDING STATES.				
Maine	5	Hibbard	1	
New Hampshire	2	McDonald	1	
Vermont	3			
Massachusetts	10			
Rhode Island	2			
Connecticut	3	Ingersoll	1	
New York	26	Walsh	1	Cummings, Tweed, Walker, Dean, Rowe, Lyon
New Jersey	4	Stratton	1	
Pennsylvania	14	Florence, Robbins, M'Nair, Wright, Packer, Kurtz, Dawson, Jones	8	Bridges, Drum, Howe
Ohio	15	Disney, Olds, Shannon	3	Lindsey, Sapp
Indiana	6	Miller, English, Hendricks, Davis	4	Dunham
Illinois	6	Richardson, J. C. Allen, Willis Allen	3	
Iowa		Henn	1	Cook
Wisconsin	3			
Michigan	2	Clark	1	Stuart
California			2	
	101		27	
FROM SLAVEHOLDING STATES.				
Delaware—		Riddle	1	
Maryland—Franklin, Hamilton	2	Shower, Vanzant	2	May, Sollers
Virginia—			11	Edmondson, Snodgrass
N. Carolina—Puryear	1		7	
S. Carolina—			6	
Georgia—			5	Baily, Hillyer, Stephens
Alabama—			7	
Florida—			1	
Mississippi—			4	Barry
Louisiana—Hunt	1		3	
Texas—			1	Bell
Arkansas—			2	
Missouri—Benton	1		5	Lamb
Kentucky—Stanton	1		7	Chrisman
Tennessee—Cullom, Bugg, Etheridge	3		6	Boyd, Campbell
Slaveholding States	9		68	
Non-Slaveholding States as above	101		27	
Total	110		95	

Majority for referring the bill to the Committee of the Whole—15.

The New York Tribune of Wednesday, while rejoicing over the result, says that "the snake is scotched and not killed," and it invokes the people of the North to agitate so that, after "one month of effort, the triumph will be complete." It also arrays with great satisfaction the fact that Messrs. Bugg, Cullom and Etheridge of Tennessee, with Franklin of Maryland, Hunt of Louisiana, and Puryear of North Carolina—all Whigs—with Stanton of Kentucky, Democrat, and Benton of Missouri, voted for the scotching process. The Tribune further rejoices in the significant fact that, while twenty-eight Northern Democrats voted with the South, "not one Northern Whig" voted on the same side. We congratulate Mr. Puryear on this compliment from Greely.

The Tribune thus speaks of the bill and its reference:

"Mr. Douglas continues to be full of Nebraska. He has every man in the House of Representatives marked and numbered, and firmly believes the bill will go through by a decisive majority. He feels that if it does go, he makes a great strike, and that his fortunes are made; but that if it *fails*, he sinks never to rise again. Similar sentiments are entertained by the President. Superhuman efforts will therefore be made to put the measure through the House.

Per Contra: The leading Tennessee Whigs, Hunt of Louisiana, and old Bullion, are ready and ripe for a powerful onslaught on the bill. John Bell, Cullom and Etheridge, are among the noblest specimens of a genuine manhood. They can never be forgotten. Hunt of Louisiana, is in no respect behind them. Gov. Jones will stand almost alone in Tennessee. He was the first silly pigeon to fly under the net.

Mr. Benton says the bill will be defeated. He declares he does not know how, but that it will be, he is certain. Such wrong as it meditates, he says, never does triumph. He will speak, but he says he shall not speak out of order, nor over his time. He wants but an hour, he says, to destroy it before the people, and that hour he proposes certainly to occupy, for he says he will kill the bill and write its epitaph. "Yes, sir," in his own language, "the bill will be sent to h—ll, Sir, and its authors will be sent there with it, Sir." Of its principal author he expresses the profoundest contempt. "Sir," said he, "the meanest man in the country, is a poor white man who marries a woman with niggers. He is not allowed to associate with gentlemen, Sir. He is hooted off the Court House Green, Sir. We have nothing to do with him, Sir."

Large editions of the debate on the famous New England clergy petition are being published for distribution. They will be furnished to any one on application to any whig member of the New England or New York delegations."

The Tribune and old Mr. Benton are equally bitter in their hatred of Douglas. The vipers are biting a file.

The discussion in the House will no doubt be prolonged and animated. We entertain strong hopes that the bill will finally pass, though its opponents will resort to all kinds of schemes and parliamentary movements to defeat it.

☞ We invite attention to the useful and interesting article in our paper to-day from the pen of Prof. Mitchell of the University, on the subject of Copper.

THE VICTORY IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

After all, it appears that the Democracy of New Hampshire have achieved a victory. The majority, for Governor is about 1,700; the Senate will stand ten Democrats to two opposition; and the House will stand one hundred and sixty four Democrats to one hundred and forty-five opposition.

This triumph has been won in the face of Federalism, Abolitionism, and Maine-lawism, and indeed of every ism of which the faction of Whiggery could avail itself—for, be it known, Whiggery in the Eastern and Northern States regularly and systematically coalesces with every movement and doctrine calculated to add to its strength, and does not hesitate to use even the noble cause of temperance for the advancement of its purposes.

The Concord Patriot says:

"The result of this election should be satisfactory to our friends when they consider all the circumstances. We have carried every branch of the State government. It is true, our majorities are greatly reduced; but they are as large as our majorities have averaged in the contested elections of the last eight years. They are small when compared with the last year; but there was no contest then, and we carried everything. But, when compared with 1847, 1848, 1851, and 1852, our present majorities, in all branches, will be found above the average. Each of those elections was regarded everywhere as a signal triumph, and we see no reason why the result of this should not be. We can scarcely conceive of a victory more complete; we have carried everything—popular vote, governor, railroad commissioner, council, senate and house. Yet, in the face of this, the opposition press, here and in Boston, have the brazen impudence to proclaim the result as a virtual defeat of the democracy! The persistent lying of the Boston whig papers on this subject is astonishing; they seem resolved that their readers shall not know the real result, and they take great pains to keep the truth from them. This persistent lying is resorted to for the purpose of creating the impression abroad that the administration has been repudiated by the people of New Hampshire. But they will not succeed in this; the truth will soon find its way and have its weight wherever their deliberate lies have gone. The result of this election presents the verdict of the people of New Hampshire in favor of democratic principles, the democratic party, and the democratic administration. These were presented to the people for their approval, and these they have triumphantly endorsed. This is sufficient and we are content."

THE ANTI-SLAVERY EXCITEMENT.

Meetings opposed to the Nebraska bill have been held in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, Rochester, Cincinnati, and at many other points in the free States. The spirit manifested is one of bitter hostility to domestic slavery and to the equal rights of the States. Indeed, those who have participated in these movements appear not to have understood the question; for in the first place it is highly probable that slavery will never go to Nebraska, and in the second place, the bill introduced by Judge Douglas proposes nothing more than to place all the States of the Confederacy on the same footing. There is, therefore, no reason in the opposition in the free States to the measure. It is all passion and fanaticism.

But, on the contrary, the greater portion of the Democrats of the free States are for the bill, as has been shown by the voice of their presses, the action of the party in meetings and at the polls, and by their votes in Congress through their Senators and Representatives.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was recently held in Tammany Hall, New York, at which the Nebraska bill was broadly endorsed and strongly sustained. It seems that the "softs" or Barnburners got up the meeting, for appointing some of whom to office the President has been so bitterly denounced by Southern Whigs. The New York Herald says of the meeting:

"An emphatic approval was given to the Kansas-Nebraska bill last evening at Tammany Hall. Seldom, if ever, has old Tammany held such a multitude within her walls; and seldom have we witnessed a more enthusiastic assemblage.

A large portion of the audience was composed of hard shells; but the speakers and managers belonged to the soft wing of the democracy. The latter has now taken its stand boldly; it remains for the "hards" to perform their share of the work, and assume their part of the responsibility. When New York is belied so foully, it becomes no man to remain silent. Let us have a hard shell meeting in favor of the Nebraska-Kansas bill."

THE PRESIDENT FOR THE NEBRASKA BILL. Though we entertained no doubt of the fact, we give the following from the Richmond Enquirer, showing that President Pierce is the ardent friend of the Nebraska bill, which proposes to extend equal rights to the slave-holding with the non-slaveholding States. Will the Whig press of the South still persist in calling the President a Freesoiler? Ought they not, in all frankness and honesty, to take back this vile and false charge?

"We have ourselves heard the President avow himself the ardent friend of the Nebraska bill, with that warmth and emphasis of expression habitual with men of his impulsive and generous nature; and we have heard him justify his position with a strength of argument which no impartial mind could resist. Nor does he communicate his views with any reserve or obligation of confidence. They are free to all who may seek to know them, and if there was any occasion for their official promulgation, they would be given to the country in a shape which none could mistake or misconstrue.

It is perfectly well known in Washington, that the President is employing every legitimate influence in behalf of the bill. The enemies of the bill treat it as an Administration measure, and such, in truth, it is. If any Southern Whig honestly distrusts the good faith of President Pierce or his Cabinet in respect to the bill, we suggest to him not to seek a satisfactory solution of his doubts from the Whig press, but to solicit the opinion of his representative on the subject. Or, if he prefer to draw his information from a higher source still, let him make inquiry of Edward Everett, Truman Smith, Badger, or any other accredited leader of the Whig party. We venture to say he will get no doubtful of adverse response."

☞ The piles of packing cases which line the side-walks of Fayetteville St., give evidence that the merchants of Raleigh have made ample preparations to meet the demands of their numerous customers. The Cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore have each contributed its share to furnish the splendid stock which now fills the shelves of the tasty and extensive stores of this City. Any of our readers who intend visiting Raleigh on business or pleasure would do well to suspend their purchases until they view the variety of useful and ornamental goods, which our experienced and energetic merchants will cheerfully submit for inspection.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION. This body will meet on the 10th of next month in Charleston. Its object is the increased prosperity of the commercial and industrial interests of the South. The following gentlemen have been appointed delegates from Fayetteville: R. K. Bryan, P. M. Hale, John Winslow, Jas. Banks, W. H. Haigh, H. L. Myrover, J. D. Williams, S. W. Tillinghast, Jos. Avery, W. Winslow, W. Draughon, and C. G. Wright.

☞ The Hon. John W. Ellis passed through this place on Saturday last, on his way to his Circuit, which is the Newbern. It commences this week in Duplin.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

The Washington Union, referring to the critical condition of affairs between this country and Spain, says:

"The indications are daily multiplying that we are not long to enjoy uninterrupted peace with Spain. We feared as much when we saw Pezuela appointed Captain-General of Cuba, under what we believed at the time to be British dictation. Lord John Russell has since admitted that the selection of this functionary was in accordance with the wishes of the Aberdeen ministry. And for what did Victoria's government desire him? Because of his known inveterate hostility to the United States and their institutions, as manifested during his residence at Porto Rico, as Captain-General, and afterwards at Madrid!"

It then proceeds to declare that if England and France think proper to endorse this wrong—if they send their vessels to the coasts of Cuba to protect the authorities there in the wanton outrage which has occurred in the instance of the Black Warrior—our duty will be too clear to admit of a doubt upon the subject. And in conclusion it thus admonishes us to prepare to defend ourselves:

"It is evidently our duty to begin to prepare for the worst. We must demonstrate to the good of every land—those entertaining sentiments kindred to our own—in an unmistakable manner, that we have not only a good cause, but that we are so prepared that, with God's blessing, we shall be enabled to maintain it. We should thus contract an alliance more formidable to our enemies than any ever contracted between crowned-heads for the suppression of political liberty."

Several weeks must elapse before any intelligence can be received from Madrid as to the manner in which the demand of this government for redress will be met by the Spanish government. A suspension of the neutrality laws, in case Spain should refuse apology and reparation for the outrage on the Black Warrior, would seal the destiny of Cuba in three months.

The Mobile Tribune says the British Consul at Havana has forwarded to the British Minister at Washington, a statement which entirely justifies the action of the American Consul at Havana, and Capt. Bulloch, in the case of the Black Warrior.

LATEST FROM HAVANA.

CHARLESTON, March 25. The steamship Isabel Capt. Rollins, arrived here to-day, having left Havana on the 22d. The Black Warrior had been restored to Capt. Bulloch, on condition of the payment of a fine. Capt. B. received her under protest, on account of damages to be demanded by her owners. The American Consul, Mr. Robertson, declined receiving her on his part, as he considered her case to be in the hands of the American Government.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We have the latest news from Europe by the Steamer Pacific.

The Austrian Government had published an official document, expressing its views on the differences between Russia and Turkey. It regards the propositions sent by the Western powers as of such a nature as to leave hardly a hope of a favorable reply, but admits that their demands were just and in accordance with the interests of Europe. Austria has therefore, prepared for meeting the dangers which may arise from a great war in an adjoining country, and from subversive tendencies which may manifest themselves on the frontier during the continuance of the war.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna to the London Chronicle states that proposals had been received from Nicholas in which Russia offers to evacuate the principalities the moment her terms of peace are acceded to. These are not more favorable than those already rejected by the Vienna conference.

There was a rumor that the Russians had taken Kalafat.

Russia had prohiblted the export of grain from Odessa and her seaports, and this had strengthened the English grain market.

The insurrection in Spain had been suppressed. Cotton was dull—breadstuffs were recovering from former depression.

WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of this Company was held in the Fayetteville Hall, on Monday and Tuesday last, (20th and 21st.) George McNeill, Esq., officiated as President, and John M. Rose, Esq., as Secretary. Duncan G. McRae and J. M. Rose, Esq'rs., were re-elected as President and Secretary. After the reports from the Officers and Engineers had been submitted the following Board of Directors were elected: Messrs. A. A. McKeithan, George McNeill, T. S. Lutterloh, T. R. Underwood, J. H. Cook, Warren Winslow, W. T. Horne, C. B. Mallett, and W. O. Roberts.

Doubts being entertained of the Company's authority to extend the Road Eastward, the following resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That application be made for authority to construct a Road to or near Beaufort Harbor.

On Tuesday evening a contract was concluded with Messrs. Seymour, Risly & Co., for building and equipping the Road at $26,250 per mile. The Iron to weigh not less than 60 lbs. to the yard—to be a first class Road, and finished by the 1st of July, 1856.

ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD. On Monday last (20th) the County Court of Lenoir County passed an order that the Sheriff of the County should hold an election on the 4th May next, to ascertain the wishes of the proposition, that the County of Lenoir subscribe for 500 shares ($50,000) of the stock of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. The Goldsboro' Telegraph expresses the conviction that the people will vote affirmatively on the proposal. This looks as if the people on the line of the proposed road were waking up to a sense of its importance and their own interest. We wish them all success in their efforts. *Fay. Carolinian.*

We are requested by the Commissioners appointed to open books in Raleigh to state, that subscriptions to the stock of this Company will be received at the Bank of the State. This is a most important enterprise—the people here are deeply interested in it, and we trust they will subscribe liberally.

The Rev. Mr. Langdon, agent of the Seaman's Friend Society, Wilmington, N. C., has reported his operations for the past year. He has collected $11,997 15½ for the cause. Of this amount Fayetteville contributed $445, Raleigh $575,55, Warrenton $119,85, White Sulphur $22,50, Washington $92, Plymouth $69, Edenton $44,17½, Norfolk $80, Portsmouth $101,25, Caswell county $1, Ladies Newburyport, Mass., $20, Providence, R. I., $135, New York city $4,690, Wilmington $5,400.

INCREASE OF SALARY TO MINISTERS. At the late quarterly meeting of the Fayetteville Station, Rev. R. I. Carson presiding, it was resolved that the discipline ought to be so altered as to increase the salaries of single (Methodist) preachers, and the allowance for the widows of deceased preachers, at least $50 each.

ANOTHER HARTFORD CONVENTION. The Worcester Transcript recommends (says the Boston Post) that the Legislature now in session should take immediate measures for calling a convention of the free States—"a solemn conclave" in order to arrest the passage of the Nebraska bill.

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 25, 1854.

The President's message in reply to the Resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, calling for information concerning the seizure of the *Black Warrior* by the Cuban authorities, has elicited much comment, and the moderate and conservative men generally regard his course as all that the present state of the case required. The fast men of the present day, who desire the acquisition of Cuba regardless of the means used to effect its accomplishment, accuse him of tameness, while the Abolitionists proper foresee that the affair may be ended by an addition to the number of slaveholding States, and denounce him also. It is difficult to see what other course, consistent with our honor and character as a great and powerful nation, was left to the President to pursue. An outrage has been committed by Spanish officials upon our commerce. Our Government has demanded reparation; if given that matter is settled; if not, we shall be justified before the world in adopting such measures as may be necessary for our own protection.

My own impression is that the Black Warrior affair will prove to be the stroke which has snapped the apple from its parent stem. It is announced, on what authority I have no means of knowing, that the demand on the Spanish Government is summary in its character, not even allowing time for a reference of the matter to Cuba, for inquiry. I take it for granted that this announcement is well founded; otherwise the same procrastination of which the President complained in his first annual message, will be resorted to with the expectation that forgetfulness may again secure impunity to Spanish insolence. Anything less than a summary demand will involve the matter in an endless round of profitless negotiation. The question then arises, will our demands be acceded to. I shall be as much surprised as gratified if they are promptly and satisfactorily met. The more probable anticipation is that the Spanish Government will assume an air of dignity and *injured innocence*, and decline action until the Cuban authorities have presented their view of the case. Ordinarily no sound objection could be urged to this course; but the seizure of the Black Warrior is an outrage so gross and involves such grave consequence to us as a nation and the interests of our commerce, following a series of smaller and malicious annoyances, that nothing but prompt and speedy redress will assure us that they are not premeditated.

It is also understood that the demands of our Government look not merely to reparation for the Black Warrior outrage, but have in view such a change in our relations with Cuba as will prevent a repitition of these difficulties—a change that shall render the local Government of the Island directly responsible to ours and give it the power of reparation as well as the power to injure and molest. We insist that Spain shall admit our right to regard Cuba as an independent Government in her relations to us. No other arrangement can possibly obviate the constant recurrence of difficulty. Yet what reason is there to suppose that such a change will be adopted in the Spanish Colonial policy, even under the pressure of a summary demand "for indemnity for the past and security for the future?" Representations have been made to Spain on this point previous to the present time, but nothing has been effected. The Spanish character is noted for its pride and haughtiness; the Spanish Government for its blindness and corruption. Presuming upon the support of England and France, reason will hardly prevail, and the whole negotiation may be expected to fall through.

It is plain that the interests of our commerce and the honor of our Government will not permit the question to rest there. Both will demand its permanent settlement. Redress must be taken if not given. The knot might be cut by the purchase of Cuba, but Spanish blindness will prevent such a solution. To resort to retaliation by making reprisals on Spanish commerce, would, in effect, be authorizing the Spanish Government to commit depredations on our own; the one having the greater amount of commerce would be the greater loser. To repeal the neutrality laws so far as Cuba is concerned, and thus silently give countenance to private organized expeditions against that Island, would be construed by our enemies into an indirect mode of accomplishing what we hesitated to do boldly and openly, and as sanctioning measures for which we refused to hold ourselves responsible. England and France would take advantage of this circumstance to interfere actively to protect Spanish interests, and yet commit no offensive act towards our Government. The only mode of redress, consistent with the honor of this Government and the frankness and directness of its diplomacy, will be the seizure of Cuba. Then let negotiations settle the rest by the payment to Spain of such a sum of money as will indemnify her for the loss. In this way and in this alone shall we secure "indemnity for the past and security for the future," and to such a result should the people of the United States and their Government look forward in anticipation. It will vindicate to the world the honesty and candor of our Government, its determination to protect the interests of the people and accomplish the objects of our present demand. Should the question reach this condition, England and France would doubtless make a show of opposition through negotiation, cooperating to maintain in American as well as in Europe what they designate as the balance of power. Their right to interfere in the affairs of this Continent, however, has never been admitted. England and France have interests of too tremendous importance to make war on their best customer for slight cause. England cannot go to war without the sanction of her people, and a more potential reason than the chastisement of Spanish insolence must be offered before John Bull will take up arms against brother Jonathan in behalf of the repudiator of its obligations to English holders of its bonds.

My eye has this moment fallen upon a paragraph in the N. Y. Sun, stating that Mr. Marcy "has instructed Mr. Soule, our Minister at Madrid, to make the demand for indemnity and apology in the *most peremptory manner*, and should the Spanish Government hesitate, or put off its reply, under pretence of waiting for information from Havana, Mr. Soule is to lose no time in communicating the fact to Washington, when our Government will proceed instanter to blockade every Cuban port." A blockade of the ports of Cuba would be the first step towards taking possession of the Island, and would assuredly lead to that result.

The Nebraska-Kansas bill from the Senate was taken up in regular course of business in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, and referred to the committee of the Whole. This is the usual direction given to all bills of any importance. Its real friends however desired final action at an early day, and for this reason opposed the motion of Mr. Cutting, one of the New York Hards and a professed friend of the bill. Its reference cannot be regarded as indicating its final defeat. Discussion will give it strength, and for this reason I do not regard the action of the House as unfortunate. It will come up after awhile and receive final action all in good time. This preliminary action has served one good end—to disclose the designs of Mr. Cutting and those discontented Democrats who act with him. Mr. Cutting is a shrewed cunning lawyer, full of the tricks and short-cuts of his profession, and his participation in the proceedings of the House has been marked with these characteristics. He is playing a game to undermine and weaken the administration, under the mask of loud professions of Democratic orthodoxy. Mr. Breckenridge on Thursday warned the friends of the bill that to follow the lead of Mr. Cutting, was to promote the views of the enemies of the bill, and denounced his hypocrisy in severe but merited terms. Mr. Breckenridge, it will be remembered, represents Mr. Clay's district; although young he is already a man of mark, and is one of the most polished speakers and influential members of the House. He is one of those firm and reliable Democrats, characteristic of the Democracy of Whig States, who always keep the principles of their party in view, deviating neither to the right nor to the left for expediency's sake, or to accomplish a temporary advantage.

The Senate has been chiefly engaged in the consideration, in Executive Session, of the Gadsden treaty. Its confirmation seems to be considered doubtful by the outsiders. I apprehend, however, that whatever amendments may be adopted, the Senate will be careful not to recognize the claims of the greedy speculators who hope to make it the means of enriching themselves out of the National Treasury. The idea is too prevalent that the Government is bound to guarantee the success and estimated profits of every wild speculation entered into by the citizens of this country with foreign Governments. The duty of this Government extends no farther than to protect our citizens in the enjoyment of privileges conceded by other Governments, and does not include a guarantee of prospective profits.

Your friend, Warren Winslow, Esq., of Fayetteville, has gone as bearer of despatches for our legations at Paris and Madrid. He had but few hours notice, and had left the City before many of his friends were aware of his appointment. I hope it may be a pleasant trip for him, as I have no doubt it will be.

Dr. Columbus Mills, of Rutherford, was in the City a few days the past week. He is a splendid man physically, possessing a heart of the largest dimensions, and is a thoroughgoing Democrat. Should your State Convention nominate him for Governor, I'll go a hat on his election over Gen. Dockery.

L. D.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

The Debate on the Nebraska Bill—Mr. Hobbie's Loss to the Post-Office Department—The News from Europe—Our Minister's Sentant in Paris—The Senate and Gadsden Treaty—A Disappointed Crowd, &c.

Yesterday's debate on Nebraska did not help the bill. However clever Mr. Breckenridge's speech may have been, considered by itself, it did not reconcile the New York "Hards," who are determined not to be whipped in by any administration leader. Mr. Breckenridge is a very able gentlemen, and his manners, too, are charming; but, in the present temper of the House, coercion is impossible, and conciliation urged by every motive of prudence and discretion.

The death of Mr. Hobbie, late first assistant postmaster general, is a severe loss to the department and to the country. Maj. Hobbie was the soul of the department for years past, and was better acquainted with all the minutiæ of the business of the post-office here and abroad than any other man in the United States. It was he who concluded the first postal arrangement with England and some of the States of Germany.

The news from Europe is very important. If Kalafat has fallen, a general European war is inevitable; if Kalafat holds out till the arrival of the French and English auxiliary forces, or, at all events, till the season admits of large operations in the Black Sea and the Baltic, the chances are that peace may yet be preserved by the aid of diplomacy.

The colored servant of our minister in Paris, referred to in several papers, as speaking French, Russian and English, is from Alabama, and was taken out by the late Mr. King, when sent as Minister to France. He is a man of shining *polish*, dressed as directed by the Journal *La Mode*, and ornamented with several presents from distinguished ladies of the *faubourg St. Germain*. Such an *attache* may do wonders with a people so fond of contrst as the French, and Judge Mason has shown his skill in diplomacy in employing him at this important crisis.

The Senate did not go into executive session today. I have no doubt that the treaty will be saved. A conference of its friends will take place to-morrow, as is said, for the purpose of agreeing upon such amendments as are to be adopted, and which will strengthen the treaty. The Senate is rather thin; a number of the opponents of the treaty have left the city, and, probably, others will soon leave.

A crowd was gathered at the Capitol to-day, to hear the expected rejoinder of Mr. Cutting to Mr. Breckenridge and Mr. Millson, but their eagerness must be restrained till Tusday, when the hard leader will vindicate his interesting and peculiar position.

ION.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24. The brig John Williams has arrived, with city of Mexico dates of the 9th.

The papers are principally occupied with the defeat of Alvarez and the Gadsden treaty. Alvarez had been deprived by Santa Anna of all his decorations and honors. The garrison and people had deserted him, declaring their allegiance to the Government. The rebellion was entirely crushed.

Ampudia had been made Lieut. General.

Durango and Zacatecas were still ravaged by Indians. A great battle had been fought, in which many Indians were killed.

There was nothing important from Walker's expedition. Gen. Blanchi had gone to Lower California with 700 men.

The Mexican papers announce that the Government has accepted the modification of the Gadsden treaty.

More Gold—President Walker and his Fillibuster Party—U. S. Vessels in Pursuit—Mining News Favorable—Reported Massacre of Lieut. Stran's Party—The Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23. The steamer United States has arrived here, with advices from San Francisco to the 1st of March, being two weeks later. She connected at Panama with the John L. Stevens.

The steamer Ohio left Panama for New York with a full complement of passengers, and one million dollars in gold, together with the regular California mails.

Among the passengers brought from California by the United States is Thomas F. Meagher, the Irish patriot.

The mining accounts are exceedingly favorable, and the greatest prosperity prevailed among the miners, who were reaping rich returns for their labor and exposure. The quantity of gold is larger than for many previous months.

An Indian from the interior, arrived at Panama, says that the surveying party under Lieut. Stran, have been killed by wild beasts. The story is not believed, but it is generally thought that they are either captives or have been massacred by the Indians.

Money was stringent. The value of real estate was depreciating.

SONORA. Advices from President Walker and his fillibuster fellow-cttizens were to the 15th of February. The United States ships Columbus and Portsmouth arrived at Ensenada on the 14th of February, when Walker spiked his guns, and started for San Tomas with 140 men and one field piece, leaving behind his sick and wounded.

Many of the fillibuster troops had deserted, and those remaining were desponding, having abandoned all hopes of success. Danger and destruction threatened them on every side, whilst they were poorly provisioned, having to depend altogether on forcible levies on the inhabitants, who were given notes of the new republic as pay.

MARKETS. San Francisco, March 1. The markets are exceedingly depressed and stagnant. Gallego and Haxall flour is selling at $8 50 a $9 per barrel. Clear Pork $19, and mess $16 per bbl.

THE COMBINED FLEETS. An officer of our Navy, writing from Constantinople to his friends in Washington, gives a brief account of a visit to the Bosphorus, in company with several brother officers, and of the combined English and French fleets, constituting the most powerful one, it is believed, which was ever before seen. In this vast fleet, comprising above forty vessels of war, there are twenty ships of the line, of which seven are three-deckers. The party went on board the Agamemnon, a new English ninety-gun screw steamer, bearing the flag of the second in command of the English fleet, the venerable and gallant Admiral, Sir Edmund Lyons. Our officers, from an examination of this immense ship, her armament (68 pounders below and 32's above) and reputed speed, (11½ knots an hour,) consider her the most powerful ship in the world.

National Intelligencer.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. The result of the gubernatorial election in New Hampshire was anticipated with extraordinary interest. A coalition of Whigs, Abolitionists and disaffected Democrats, mistaking the character of the Granite Democracy, thought to divide and defeat them by fomenting a fanatical opposition to the Nebraska bill. Every engine of agitation and delusion was put in requisition, and every energy exerted to overcome the Democracy. At first the result was somewhat doubtful, but later and more authentic intelligence assures us of the triumph of the Democracy.

Richmond Enquirer.

"Massa says, kin you pay dis bill?"

"Your master is in a great hurry—I am not a going to run away."

"No, but by golly, ole massa's gwine to run away heself."

THE MARKETS.

RALEIGH MARKET.

MARCH 27, 1854.

(REPORTED FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.)

FLOUR—From $6 to $6 25, market well supplied.
BACON—9 to 10 cts. per lb., hog round.
LARD—10 cts. per lb.
BUTTER—20 cts. per lb., scarce.
EGGS—10 cts. per dozen.
CHICKENS—20 cts. each, scarce.
CORN—$4 25 to $4 50 per barrel.
MEAL—$4 50 per barrel.
FODDER—$1 40 per 100 lbs.
OATS—$1 10 per 100 lbs., sheaf.
" 60 cts. per bushel.
STOCK PEAS—Red, 80 cts. per bushel.
" White, 90 cts. "
DRIED APPLES—$1 per bushel, scarce.
" PEACHES—$2 " scarce.
SWEET POTATOES—75 cts. per bushel; scarce.
FRESH PORK—7 cts. per lb.,
" BEEF—4 " per lb on foot.
COTTON—9 cts. per lb.

NORFOLK, March 25.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD"

By A. M. M'PHEETERS & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.
No. 6 ROANOKE SQUARE.

FLOUR—The Pacific's news has given more business to the market. We quote S. F. $7¼ @ $7½; Extra $8 @ $8½; Family $8½ @ $9½.

CORN—Sales yesterday at 68c. @ 68½c. for mixed. The receipts are very light and we have a few transactions since the Steamer's news.

COTTON—Market active, with sales at 9½c. @ 9¾c. One lot strictly prime sold to-day at 9¾.

NAVAL STORES—Tar $2½ @ $2¾; Common Rosin $1 25 @ $1 30; No. 2 $1 75 @ $1 87½; White $3¼ @ $3; Spirits Turpentine 64 @ 65 cts.

GROCERIES—We have no change of importance to note.

GUANO—Supply good.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 24.

Trade has been dull the past week. Supply of BACON good; sales at 10 cents hog round, hams 11 cts. COTTON, receipts light, principal sales at 8¼ @ 8¾ cts. Stock of river CORN large—no change in price. Receipts of FLOUR falling off—prices slightly improving—sales of super at $4 to $6 10 per bbl.

Beef, pork, chickens, &c., scarce and much wanted.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE 54 to 56 cts. per gallon. RAW—none.

Carolinian.

WILMINGTON, March 24.

TURPENTINE—637 bbls. were sold at $4 30 per bbl. for Yellow Dip, $3 44 for Virgin and $2 35 per bbl. for Hard.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Some 900 bbls. changed hands at 62 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—1200 bbls. Common Rosin (in medium sized bbls.) were sold at $1 05 per bbl.

TAR—128 bbls. sold at $2 55 per bbl. and 550 bbls. at $2 55 @ $2 60 per bbl.

TIMBER—1 raft (inferior quality) sold at $5 75 per M. feet.

BACON—Some 10,000 lbs. (sold from store) at 9¼ to 10 cents per lb. as in quality.

CORN—1700 bushels were disposed of at 89½ cents per bushel.

FLOUR—72 bbls. (Fayetteville) at $7 25 per bbl. for superfine, and $7 per bbl. for fine.

HAY—75 bales Northern Hay, were sold at $1 20 per 100 lbs.

Commercial.

POST OFFICE, Raleigh N. C. {
March 27, 1854. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFfice until the 10th of April next for carrying the mail on Route No. 2802, from Raleigh to Fayetteville, 60 miles, contract to continue to the first July 1855. Speed 5 miles an hour.

W. WHITE, P. M.
Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—1t.

OFFICE N. C. R. R. Co., {
March 24, 1854. }

NOTICE.—I WILL BE IN RALEIGH 4th AND 5th April, being Tuesday and Wednesday of Superior Court, when Stockholders in this Company can have an opportunity of paying their instalments.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Sec'y and Treasurer.
38—

[Register copy.]

SPRING STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, ETC., ETC.—The Subscriber is now receiving his Spring and Summer Stock of articles in his line, embracing every variety of grade worn by Ladies, Gentlemen, Children and Servants, comprising the largest assortment perhaps ever brought to this market. Among them are lots of new styles designated as "Eureka," "Tulnas," elegant styles of children's Ankle Ties, a great and handsome variety, besides a large quantity of the most fashionable and tasty articles, quite to numerous to mention.

A lot of the finest English and French Kid Slippers—very superior.

He has also received a choice stock of manufacturing materials, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms to the trade; and which will be made up for his customers, in the best style; having superior workmen in his employ for that purpose.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has received, he hopes, by accommodating sales and str

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 84—
September 6th, 1853. }

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, *High Street and Pierce's Wharf,*
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 24, 1853. 48—1y.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1854.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	12,00
Drawing and Painting,	15,00
Oil Painting,	5,00
Needle Work,	8,00
Board per month,	1,00
Washing per month,	

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
December 19, 1853. 10—1yw.

JUST TO HAND.—5,000 PALMETTA, LANDRES Cigars, the choicest brand in the market.
5,000 Mannilla, El Sol, La Constancia,
10,000 assorted brands,
500 sup. Orinoco chewing Tobacco,
600 ass'd Smoking Tobacco.
Come and try us, and we feel confident we will give full satisfaction. F. MAHLER & CO.
January 30, 1854. 22—

STEAM ENGINE AND CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE!—The subscriber having made other arrangements now offers for sale a No. 1, twenty-four horse-power, STEAM ENGINE and SAW MILL, which he warrants to be inferior to no Engine of the same capacity. As the Engine and Saw Mill have been fully tested, he deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer persons wishing to purchase to Messrs. Silas Burns, Albert Johnson, or any other competent Machinist.
THEO. H. SNOW.
Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1853. 13—tf.

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
34—

ROBINSON & CO'S SHOES.—KID AND MOrocco High cut Walking Shoes.
Kid and Morocco High cut Slippers.
Ladies' Winter Gaiters.
Childrens Goat Bootees.
Misses' " "
Ladies' " "
For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING REMOVED TO RALEIGH respectfully offers his services to all persons having business in the Supreme Court, or in the County and Superior Courts of Wake and adjoining Counties, as an ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR.
☞ Office, Fayetteville Street, near Yarbrough's.
EDWARD CANTWELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1854. 19—6m.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.
For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS. PERSONS ON THE Pension Roll at Fayetteville will have their business attended to promptly by making the undersigned their Agent to collect the same.

Claims for Pension and Bounty Land, for services in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican and all the Indian Wars, prosecuted promptly.
Highest cash price paid for Land Warrants, for a Northern Company. JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 5, 1853 100—3m.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars,
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

CHEAP BOOTS! CHEAP BOOTS! !—GENtlemen we wish to inform you that we have now on hand an over large stock of Calfskin, Dress and Water-Proof Boots of every variety. Indeed our stock of this kind of goods is entirely too large, and as we do not intend to let it remain on hand until another season, we shall hurry them off at some price, so that great bargains may be expected, say at $2,50c., $3,00 and $3,50 a pair.
Gentlemen, we shall sell them cheap, and you all know that when we say cheap we mean cheap.
The above Boots are suitable for dress and business purposes, and will be sold at prices from $2 50 up.
Bring along the CASH and the Boots will be yours.
Come quick or you will be too late for the bargains now selling at the Ladies' Saloon, Norfolk, Va.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Nov. 30th, 1853. 9—

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—Geology of the Globe, by Edward Hitchcock, D. D., LL. D.; A Treatise on Metallurgy, comprising Mining and General and Particular Metallurgical operations, with a description of Charcoal, Oak and Anthracite Furnaces, Blast Machines, Hot Blast Forge Hammers, Rolling Mills, &c., &c., by Frederic Overman; The Book of Nature, by Jacob Christlieb Schoedler, Ph. D.; and Henry Medlock, F. C. S.; Principles of Geology, by Sir Charles Lyell; A Manual of Elementary Geology, or the Ancient Changes of the earth and its inhabitants as illustrated by Geological Monuments, by Sir Charles Lyell.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Dec. 16th, 1853. 9—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Truse Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmerettes and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Somtag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.
Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by
A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

1854. SPRING SUPPLIES OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., would call the attention of every Merchant in Virginia and North Carolina to their *Wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes*, offered for sale at reasonable prices, on a credit of 6 months, at their Large New Store, No. 37, Main Street.
The stock consists in part as follows, viz:
10,000 pair Men's Kip Brogans, various qualities,
8,000 " Gent's Calf and fine Wax Leather Bootees,
2,000 " Men's split Brogans,
1,000 " Gent's Calf Oxford ties,
3,000 " " Fancy Gaiters, Patent Leather Shoes and other fashionable style of Dress Sho s,
2,500 " Men's fine Oalf Boots, long legs.—Also Kip Boots, all qualities,
3,000 " Women's peg Buskins, different kinds,
1,000 " " sewed " Calf and Goat Skin, prime,
15,000 " Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Lind Shoes, and other Fancy styles of Ladies' Shoes,
10,000 " Women's cheap Morocco Shoes, various kinds,
4,000 " Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,
3,000 " Boys and Youths Bootees, &c.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., have just added $100,000 worth of Boots and Shoes to their Spring stock—it will be found very complete, and they hope every Merchant will call and examine ther stock.
Terms—6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Norfolk, Feb. 7, 1853. 24—

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.
Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.
Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.
Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.
A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.
The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.
The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.
The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

If you want a Cheap Bargain Call at the New FANCY STORE.

[Between messrs. pomeroy and porter's Sign of Big Boot.]
THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE GREAT PLEASURE TO inform the public that they have just received a large lot of Goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest prices, such as they hope will ensure them a share of the public patronage.
FANCY GOODS.—Fine French and German Reticules, Ladies Work-boxes, Velvet, Pearl, Silver and embossed Portemonnies, India-rubber round, Tucking and Dressing Combs, French China Coffees, Glass and China Vases, Children Tea Setts, Kid, Wax, China and India-rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, ass't Baskets, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Nail, and Comb Brushes, China Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, ass't Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, Snuff-boxes, Mirrors, Wostenholms, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Canes, Whips, &c.
GUNS AND PISTOLS.—Guns, ass't from $5 to $40. Brass and Steel Pistols, Allen's Self-cocking Pistols, Maynard's new patent and Colt's Revolvers, Powder-flasks, Shotbags, Game-bags, Leather Gun Covers, &c.
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Upmann Londres, Ambroisa, Fortuna, La Union, La Parra, all Havanna's, El Aguila, Ariana—Eo Principie Cigars. Smith's superior and Jenny Lind Chewing Tobacco. Gail's celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and Meerschaum bowls, long and short Pipes, &c.
CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.—A well selected Stock. Toys, &c., a general assortment.
F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, Oct. 8, 1853. 92—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.
Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other* market.
☞ Orders promptly Attended to.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 5. 85—

WESTERVELT FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The Fall Session of this Institution will open on the 1st MONDAY in October, 1853.
Circulars containing full information may be had at the Book Stores in Raleigh, or by addressing the Principal.
GRAVES & WILCOX.
Greensboro', Sept. 12, 1853. 87—3m.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh.*—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year;

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, of Raleigh	John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,	Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,	J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,	F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,	Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,	W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,	H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,	John B. Barrett, Milton,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,	A. T. Summy, Asheville.
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,	
James Sloan, Greensboro'	

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Hersman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting, } *Executive Committee.*
Jno. R. Williams, }
John Primrose, }

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.
The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.
At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:
JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin,
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	Jamestown.
C. P. Mendenhall,	William A. Wright,
Wm. S. Rankin,	Wilmington.
Rev. C. F. Deems,	Dr. C. Watkins,
James M. Garrett,	Carolina F. College.
Jas. H. Lindsay,	John I. Shaver,
W. J. McConnell,	Salisbury.
Greensborough.	Iohn H. Cook,
E. F. Lilly,	Fayetteville.
Wadesborough.	J. J. Biggs,
W. P. Moore,	Raleigh.
Newbern.	Robert E. Troy,
H. H. Burwell,	Lumberton.
Henderson.	Dr. Rob't H. Scales,
J. L. Bridgers.	Lenox Castle.
Tarborough.	
Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh,	PETER ADAMS,
Agent.	*Secretary.*
William H. Cumming,	
General Agent.	

December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.
The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to
JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.
All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.
The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.
All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary,* or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

CARAWAN'S TRIAL.—TRIAL OF THE REV. Geo. W. Carawan for the murder of Clement H. Lassiter before the Superior Court of Law of Beaufort County, N. C., Fall Term, 1853, together with a sketch of the murderer's life and the tragical termination of the trial—his attempt, in presence of the Court, to shoot one of the counsel who appeared against him on the trial, and then killing himself; also the arguments of the counsel, with seven engravings.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1854. 22—

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARriage Manufacturer. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.
All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.
Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1852 81—tf.

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

WORKMEN WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to employ a Painter and Trimmer on Carriages; also two wood workmen—a Body-Maker and Wheelwright. The best wages and constant employment will be given. Address the subscriber at Pittsborough, Chatham, N. C. WM. D. KIRKSEY.
January 18, 1854. 18—tf.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, on the 22d instant, a GREY HORSE, about 10 years old. He was purchased last June from a gentleman living in Raleigh, and when last heard from was making his way in that direction. Any information respecting said horse will be thankfully received, by JOHN P. TURNER.
Four miles west of Enfield, Halifx County, N. C.
Jan. 26, 1854. 25—6t.pd.

GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, FOR 1854. The Subscriber has just received his supply of Garden, Grass and other Seeds for the growth of 1854, of *every variety*. Gardeners and others are requested to make an early call, in order to get whatever kinds they may want. All Seeds warranted to be *fresh and genuine.*
P. F. PESCUD,

EATON'S FORM BOOK.—A BOOK OF PRACtical Forms, with Explanatory notes and references to authorities; intended as a manual to the practising lawyer in the State of North Carolina, by Wm. Eaton, Jr.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Feb. 11, 1853.

JUVENILE BOOKS.—THE BOYHOOD of Jesus. Adventures in fairy-land, by Stoddard. Mr. Featherstone's Children, by the author of the Widow Wilde's Cottage and Lucy Sandford.
Rhymes for the Nursery, or old friends in a new dress.
The little Pilgrim, or Sketches of Sunday-reading.
Sparing to Spend, by T. S. Arthur.
Tanglewood Tales, by Hawthorne. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
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Sparing to Spend, by T. S. Arthur.
Tanglewood Tales, by Hawthorne. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
December 12, 1853. 9—

NORTH-CAROLINA ALMANAC.—THE PRACTICAL MATTERS, most successfully call the attention of Merchants and Dealers to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, now complete.
The largest and best assortment ever offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any in the South, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.
Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.
Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.
Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.
It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.
Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.
Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.
The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	.....	$400
10	"	"	.....	485
12	"	"	.....	525
14	"	"	.....	585
15	"	"	.....	615
16	"	"	.....	650
20	"	"	.....	695
25	"	"	.....	750
30	"	"	.....	850
35	"	"	.....	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Cigars, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.
Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.
☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

JUST ARRIVED AT F. MAHLER'S & CO.
3 doz. Buffaloetongues—a fine article,
200 " Smoked Beef,
200 " Superior Gochen Cheese,
30 boxes Layer and Bunch Raisins, in halfs, quarters and eights,
20 do. Currants, Lemons, Figs, Brandy Peaches, Pickles,
10 Packages Brown Stout, and Scotch Ale,
1 tierce new Rice, superior Vinegar—&c., &c.
☞ Call and see.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854. 22—

UNION HOTEL, CLARKSVILLE, Va.—THIS HOTEL is situated on Main Street, convenient to the business part of the town. The Proprietors have recently erected, upon their premises, a large and commodious brick building, containing eleven comfortable rooms, which, with the old buildings, will enable them to furnish good accommodations for any number of visitors.
Determined to minister to the comfort of their guests by every means in their power, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.
FINCH & BOYD, *Proprietors.*
Jannary 16, 1854. 19—13t.

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.
Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.
HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

LOST.—ONE PROMISSORY NOTE, made Payable by R. D. ATKINSON & PHARAOH RICHARDSON to E. P. STEVENS, for Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and dated 12th of Novenber, 1853. All persons are hereby forbid to trade for said Note, and the said Atkinson & Richardson are hereby forwarned from paying said Note to any person save myself.
B. R. HINNANT.
Smithfield, Jan. 7, 1853. 16—tf.

MORE DESIRABLE THAN EVER!!
JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE, the largest and most elegant assortment of new and fashionable Music that has yet been offered. Call and examine.
ALSO FOR THE LADIES. This day received a very extensive assortment of Perfumery, comprising extracts for the Handkerchief, for the Toilet, for the Hands, for the Teeth, for the Hair.
FOR THE GENTLEMEN. The Beard. There also, may be found the inimitable and delectable Upper Ten Extract.
The best assortment of STRINGS to be found in the State. Prices reduced.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Accordeons, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines. Now opening at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

RELIGIOUS WORKS.—THE DOCTRINE OF the Holy Eucharist, by Robert Isaac Wilberforce, A. M.